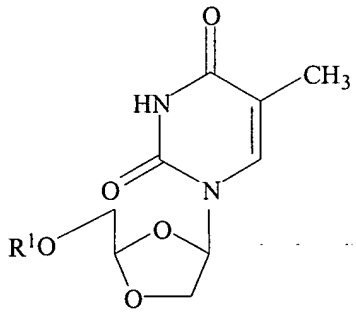
In the claims:

1-50. Canceled.

The following claims 51-66 are new.

51. (New) A method of treating a drug resistant HIV infection in a patient, comprising administering to a patient in need of therapy an effective amount of a dioxolane thymine compound according to the chemical structure:



where R^1 is H, an acyl group, a C_1—C_{20} alkyl or ether group, a phosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate or phosphodiester group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in combination with at least one anti-HIV agent which inhibits HIV by a mechanism other than through inhibition of viral thymidine kinase, wherein said HIV infection is caused by a drug resistant strain of HIV selected from the group consisting of K65R, M184V and T215Y.

52. (New) The method according to claim 51 wherein said dioxolane thymine compound is coadministered with at least one anti-HIV agent selected from the group consisting of nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucloeoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, protease inhibitors and fusion inhibitors.

53. (New) The method according to claim 51 wherein said dioxolane thymine compound is coadministered with at least one anti-HIV agent selected from the group consisting of 3TC, (-)-FTC, ddI, ddC, abacavir, tenofovir, D-D4FC, racivir, L-D4FC,

NVP, DLV, EFV, SQVM, RTV, IDV, SQV, NFV, APV, LPV, fuseon and mixtures thereof.

54. (New) The method according to claim 51 herein R^1 is H or a C_2-C_{18} acyl group.

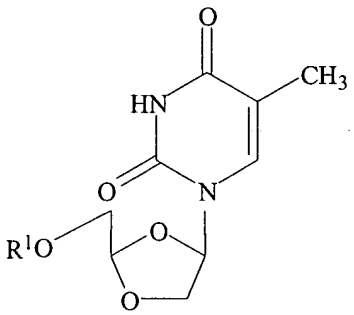
55. (New) The method according to claim 51 wherein R^1 is H.

56. (New) The method according to claim 52 wherein R^1 is H.

57. (New) The method according to claim 53 wherein R^1 is H.

58. (New) The method according to claim 54 wherein R^1 is a C_2-C_{18} acyl group.

59. (New) A method of reducing the likelihood that a patient will be infected with drug resistant HIV, said method comprising administering administering to a patient at risk for developing HIV an effective amount of a dioxolane thymine compound according to the chemical structure:



where R^1 is H, an acyl group, a C_1—C_{20} alkyl or ether group, a phosphate, diphosphate, triphosphate or phosphodiester group, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, optionally in combination with at least one anti-HIV agent which inhibits HIV by a mechanism other than through inhibition of viral thymidine kinase, , wherein said HIV infection is caused by a drug resistant strain of HIV selected from the group consisting of K65R, M184V and T215Y.

60. (New) The method according to claim 59 wherein said dioxolane thymine compound is coadministered with at least one anti-HIV agent selected from the group consisting of nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, non-nucloeoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, protease inhibitors and fusion inhibitors.

61. (New) The method according to claim 59 wherein said dioxolane thymine compound is coadministered with at least one anti-HIV agent selected from the group consisting of 3TC, (-)-FTC, ddI, ddC, abacavir, tenofovir, D-D4FC, racivir, L-D4FC, NVP, DLV, EFV, SQVM, RTV, IDV, SQV, NFV, APV, LPV, fuseon and mixtures thereof.

62. (New) The method according to claim 59 herein R^1 is H or a C_2-C_{18} acyl group.

63. (New) The method according to claim 59 wherein R^1 is H.

64. (New) The method according to claim 60 wherein R^1 is H.

65. (New) The method according to claim 61 wherein R^1 is H.

66. (New) The method according to claim 62 wherein R^1 is a C_2-C_{18} acyl group.